Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.] TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1805. [No. 1344.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——Also,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

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10 pipes well flaver'd Holland Gin,
60 casks Dutch Linseed Oil,
2 bales German Ticklenburgh
1 case Britannias,
1 do. Platillas Royal,
Just Imported from Rotterdam,
In the brig Nancy, Spalding,
AND FOR SALE BY
J. & T. Vowell,
WHO HAVE IN STORE,
A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use,
Three hhds. of Grenada Rum,
Three casks Clover Seed,
Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

☞ *Cash given for Otter and Mink Skins.*

April 25. d

JAMES SANDERSON
Has received, in addition to his late general supplies, which he will sell, by the quantity, very low, and on litral credit;
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
4 puncheons second proof Antigua Rum.
20 barrels New-England ditto.
5 pipes particular Teneriffe Wine.
12 half pipes do. do. do.
25 cases claret, and half dozen in each.
9 boxes best London Mustard, 25 dozen each.
6 do. do. Duble Gloucester Cheese.
20 hogsheads Blk Quart Bottles.
ALSO,
28 hogsheads Virginia TOBACCO now in stor.

May 31. d

BUILDING LOTS.

HALF an acre of ground, on the corner of Whington and Duke streets, will be laid off in lots, to suit applicants, and will be had on moderate annual rent forever.

HEWS & MILLER.

June 19. d

This day is Published,
And for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S *Book store, and* THIS OFFICE,
(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)
AN ABSTRACT
OF AN
APOLOGY,
For Renouncing the Jurisdiction
OF THE
SYNOD of KENTUCKY.
BEING
A Compendious view of the GOSPEL,
AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE
CONFESSON of FAITH.
By Robert Marshal John Dunlavy, Richard M'Nemar, Barton W. Stone, John Thompson.

May 2.

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for sale by Robert Gray, in King Street.

Fresh Fruit.

THIS DAY RECEIVED,
Per the schooner Eliza, from New-Providence,
A quantity of
Pine-Apples, Limes, &c.
All in excellent order.

John A. Burford.

July 11. d

Mandeville & Jamesson
Are now landing, and offer for Sale,
10 puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum.
10 hogsheads Barbadoes Molasses.
8 hogsheads St. Croix Sugars.
English F and FF Gunpowder.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugars.
Patent Shot and Bar-Lead.

May 29. d

BEEF AND PORK.

We have just received, prime and mess Beef, in barrels and half barrels; prime Pork, in barrels and half barrels—all of excellent quality.

Hewes & Miller.

June 24. d

Mill-Stones & Boulting-Cloths.

We want to buy one pair of 4 or 4 and an half feet Cologne Mill Stones.—We have one pair of 6 feet Burr Mill Stones for sale: Also, five hundred dollars worth of Boulting-Cloths; which will be sold a bargain, to any body who will take the whole of them.

Hewes & Miller.

June 20. d

THE SUBSCRIBER,
AT HIS GROCERY STORE,
King near Washington Street,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA, &c. &c.
—A SUPPLY OF—
Fresh teas, particularly selected,
6000 lbs. green coffee,
14 hhds. St. Croix and St. Martins sugar,
New York and Philadelphia, loaf and lump sugars,
Old 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
Do. 2d and 3d proof St. Croix rum,
Cognac brandy,
Holland gin,
Whiskey and
New England rum,
Choice old Madeira, } WINES.
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga and
Port,
Claret in cases,
20 Boxes fresh muscatel raisins,
Very best chocolate,
Dixon's best mustard,
Sallad oil, &c.

With a general assortment of groceries as usual.

The whole of which are of a superior quality, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

JAMES BACON.

May 14. d

WILLIAM OXLEY
HAS ON HAND,
Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous to the purchasers, for cash or notes,
The following Articles, viz.
Superfine and second cloths
Kerseymeres and swandowns
Bearskins and fearnoughts
Durants and callimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boil'd cambletts
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peelong and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambrick muslins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk silk and cotton slings.

January 7. d

For NEW-YORK,

The Schooner Nancy,
Capt. NATHAN FELLOWS;
Will carry 750 barrels, and sail with all possible expedition. For freight or passage please apply to Capt. *Fellows*, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

July 9. d

For LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
WILLIAM,
Captain *John Bacon*;
Two hundred and 64 tons burthen, nearly new. Advances will be made on consignments per this vessel. The freight will be moderate. Apply to,

William Hodgson.

July 2. d

TO RENT,
A convenient two-story Brick-house on Wilkes street, opposite Capt. *George Slacum's*—For terms apply to,

John C. Vowell.

July 6. d

LAWRASON & FOWLE
Have just received, by the brig Harmony, Robert B. Hall, master, from Boston.
3 bales best Beerboon Gurrahs
3 do. Sewing Twine
2 chests Young Hyson } FRESH TEAS.
5 do. Imperial }
20 boxes best Spanish Segars
2 pipes first quality Cognac Brandy
40 barrels N. E. Rum
5 hhds. retailing Molasses
7 barrels Sperm. Oil
a few boxes Sperm. Candles
40 boxes brown Soap
And a quantity of Plaster Paris.

July 6. d

SUGARS.

Seventy hhds. and Twenty-two bbls. } MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
Thirty one bags Cocoa, received by sloop Sloop Diana, from Martinico—for sale on reasonable terms by

John & Thos. Vowell.

WHO HAVE ON HAND
Holland Gin of excellent flavor in Pipes,
Fourth proof Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Liverpool Fine Salt,
1000 bushels Indian Corn,
1200 do. black-ey'd Peas, in good shipping order,

July 6. d

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
About 30,000
White Oak Hogshead & Barrel Staves,
Of good quality: *Also,*
A few squared Logs of Walnut.

WM. HODGSON.

July 5. d

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE,
69 barrels prime pork,
12 barrels pease, suitable for the West-India market.

Wm. HODGSON.

July 3. d.

The subscribers have just received, by the Packet, from Norfolk,
30 barrels prime Beef,
20 do. Pork.

Lawrason & Fowle.

June 24. d

For Sale, on liberal Credit,
90 hogsheads
South Potomac Tobacco,
Now in store——*Also,*
4 do. Rappahannock;
Suitable for the West-India market.

James Sanderson.

June 20. d

FOR SALE.

20 puncheons Jamaica RUM,
LAST YEAR'S CROP,
Just received and for Sale on reasonable terms.

John & Thos. Vowell.

May 9.

LOST,
On Wednesday, the 10th instant, between the Branch Bank of Washington and Alexandria,
A BILL, drawn by Mr. *John Proudfit*, of Norfolk, on Mr. *Buller Cocke*, of Washington, for 500 dollars, dated Norfolk, 25th day of June, at 60 days, in my favor; accepted 29th; and endorsed by me.

Any person having found this Bill, will be pleased to deposit it at the Branch Bank, in Washington, or deliver it to the subscriber.

The payment being stopt, it can be of no use to the finder.

William Hodgson.

Alexandria, July 13.

NOTICE.

To prevent further trouble, those that are indebted to the late firm of *Finley* and *Lynn*, will be so obliging as to settle their accounts with the subscriber, and him only.

O. P. Finley.

July 13. d3o

POTOMAC COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Potomac Company, will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in George Town, on Monday the 5th day of August next, on which occasion a full meeting of the proprietors is requested, when the proceedings of the Board of Directors, together with the disbursements of the Treasurer since the last general meeting, will then be laid before them for their consideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,
Treasurer Potomac Company.

George July 9. (10) d5A

BREAD-BAKING.

FREDERICK KOONES
BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria, that he will, on Saturday the 29th instant, commence baking BREAD, of wheat and rye loaves of every description, and on as good terms as any in town. He returns his thanks to his former customers and the public in general for past favors, and will thank them for their custom again.

June 28. d6te6t

TUNIS CRAVEN,
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of goods, selected from the latest importations, in Philadelphia and Baltimore.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloths and cassimeres,
Cotton cassimeres,
White and coloured jeans, nankeens and fustians,
Long and short nankeens,
Blue do.
White and coloured marseilles,
Waistcoating,
4-4 7-8, Irish linnens, long lawns,
4-4 7-8, Shirting cotton,
Irish and Flanders sheeting,
Platillas,
Brittanias,
Silesias,
Silk, cotton and thread hosiery,
Diaper table cloths,
Napkins,
Chintz callicoes and coloured cambricks,
Dimities,
6-4 9 8, Cambrick muslins,
India, book, jaconet and mull mull, muslins,
Colonade and crossbarred striped cambrick ditto,
Lace,
6-4, Lace shawls,
Long ditto,
Super brocaded do.
English and French silk gloves,
Kid ditto,
Pic nic mitts,
English split straw bonnets,
Madrass and bandanna handkerchiefs,
Bastos,
Mammodies,
Gurrahs, &c. &c.

All of which he has determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

May 26. d

Just Published,
And for Sale by Cottom & Stewart,
A Key to Mystery of Inquity
OR AN
Address to Men of Candor and lovers of Truth.
BY JOHN WEST,
Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium ecclesiastical history, accompanied with the author's reflections; proving *modern episcopacy* to be spurious, and human legislation in the Church to be usurpation, &c. &c.

May 3.

From the Frederick-Town Herald.

THIRD PARTIES. From the north and the south, the east and the west, the middle and the extremes, through the "wide spread" Arena of whole states, the dell of the forest, and the little lurking holes of counties and villages, the spirit of democratic dissention is every where manifested in loudest yells or sullen growling, in the violence of declared "oppugnation" or the snarl of secret discontent. Of this spectacle the most distinguished theatres at present seem to be the great "sister states" of New-York and Pennsylvania, where all is the rage and uproar of strife and division between quondam friends disputing about the spoils of their associated wickedness, and invoking to their unhallowed work the aid of the virtuous and wise whom they have robbed and maligned, now to ascertain between them the degrees of their guilt and the respective rewards of their iniquity. But ought the rational traveller, a captive in the hands of banditti, rise up to assist any fellows of the horde against their brethren, or make common cause with any part amidst their conflicting crimes, when nothing of relief to himself or benefit to society is promised or can sensibly be expected, let whatever may be the event.

In New-York, Dewit Clinton and his partizans through the engines of Cheetham's "Watch-Tower," are thundering war into the ears of governor Lewis and the general assembly, denouncing the one as an apostate, and a majority of the other as venal traitors to their party, and profligate creatures of bribery, ready to sell and to barter their trust, their consciences and their oaths to the highest jobber in the market. This description of one set of democrats by another set of democrats may be true, and it is natural; and it may serve to confirm federal opinion and verify federal prediction. But further than this what is it to the federalists whether "genuine republicans," "real republicans," "little band," or any other livery shall attract "the deluded multitude," so long as the multitude remain deluded? What matters it to the federalists, who have sense and honor, under what name fools and knaves may choose to disguise themselves, or under what change of form or term of reproach they may continue to prevail or become "lords of the ascendant," so long as their nature continues unaltered and unalterable? Surely in New-York at least we may rely that fatal experience has cured all true patriots of that chimera of vain imagination, and will forever more deter them from following again that baleful meteor of third-party union, whose last disparting gleam was reflected from the fell weapon of the murderer, when glowing with the malice of disappointed pursuit he turned and "struck" to the heart the hope and the pride of our land—"the foremost man of all this world."

In Pennsylvania, of what consequence is it to good and reflecting men, whether their tyrants call themselves "Friends to the people" or "Constitutional Republicans." If the federalists deem it worth while to exert themselves to prevent the paper of their constitution from being rent assunder by wild Irish fury goading on German blindness, if they think to retard a convulsion, which perhaps in the course of things must yet break forth to astonish the people into their senses, let them do it without descending to be the instruments in the hands of either side, when of both sides they set themselves almost equally the common mark of outrage and detraction. Even the virulence of Duane's Aurora, has never much exceeded that of M'Kean's triumphant address to the rabble of the Northern Liberties. Even Simon Snyder acting under Duane and Leib, could find few federalists to persecute, over whom, M'Kean, and Dallas, and Tench Coxe have not already exercised that power. Let who will be governor, federalists will still be subjects, subjects too forever considered in a state of rebellion or conspiracy. For it is observable that at this very time, when the ruling powers in Pennsylvania are inviting in fact the assistance of the federalists to quell the "malcontents," they are in their public addresses still almost as abusive of federal men and measures, and in their outward show affect nearly as much repugnance, as the "malcontents" "Clodhoppers," or "Clodpoles" on the other side. It is not a liberal league, a combination of principle and talents to "save a sinking land" which these folks wish; but it is a temporary and crouching service into which they would frighten our friends for the purpose of preserving power ill-gotten and evilly used.

"I had rather be a dog and bay the moon
"Than seen a Roman."

Time will not admit us to express ourselves fully on this subject: It is a subject highly fertile and interesting, but the press is waiting for manuscript. The leading idea with which we are impressed, and which we would mean to impress is, that we are all too much inclined to deceive ourselves or be duped by our enemies:—that too much is expected by federalists from the quarrels and ruptures between the democrats; that although these differences are every day taking place according to prophecy, we are yet to see any permanet good or safety resulting from them; and that with fallacious and short sighted views on this head the integrity of the country is in danger of contamination, or with loss of all "outward visible body" of "sinking into naught" by abandoning its proper dignified course of armed neutrality.

From the BOSTON PALLADIUM.

REPORT AND RESOLVE

On the Message of His Excellency the Governor, relative to an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Legislature of Kentucky, and adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

The committee to whom was committed that part of his excellency the Governor's Speech, which relates to the communication from the governor of Pennsylvania, have attended that service. The letter from his excellency governor McKean, inclosed copies of a distinct resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approving an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which had been proposed by the state of Kentucky, and requesting the concurrence and co-operation of the legislature of this commonwealth in procuring the said amendment. The object of the amendment is to exclude from the judiciary power of the courts of the United States controversies between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants from different states, controversies between citizens of different states; and controversies between citizens of a state and citizens or subjects of a foreign state.

From the best investigation of the subject the committee have been able to make, it appears to them, that in constructing the federal constitution provisions were necessary—

To preserve harmony and confidence among the several states and their citizens respectively:

To prevent all just causes of complaint by the subjects of foreign powers, not only against the United States, but also against the government of any of the states:

And to protect the sovereignty of the United States against the evils, which might result from the combination of any of the states:

To effect these important objects it was expedient—

To establish a federal judicial power:

To vest in the United States the exclusive authority to negociate with foreign nations, and

To prohibit any compact or agreement between any of the states, unless made with the approbation of congress.

If controversies between citizens of the same state, on claims to land granted by different states, were to be settled by the courts of the state where the lands are, there would be little confidence in the decision if against the validity of the grant of the state, without whose jurisdiction the lands lie; and the state whose grants would be defeated, might be obliged to make compensation to the grantees, or suffer the imputation of dishonesty and injustice.

The aggrieved state would have no peaceable mode of procuring redress. It would have within itself no power to make any compact or agreement for obtaining satisfaction. The United States would have no constitutional authority to grant relief. And retaliation or resistance by force and violence would be the only remedy.

Similar observations occur to the committee, when a citizen of one state may be injured by a citizen of another state.—Without a federal judicial authority, the party injured must seek his remedy in the courts of the state of which the offender is a citizen. If no relief be obtained, and by partiality or folly insult be added to injury, he will not have the consolation of complaining either to his own state or to the United States, for neither have a constitutional right to interpose; and private revenge will be his only resource.

By preserving the constitution unmutilated, an enlightened and impartial tribunal, having the confidence of all parties, will ultimately decide. Mutual harmony and confidence will continue; and the peace of the states and of their citizens will be secured by the wand of the Marshal.

If the subjects of one sovereign suffer injustice and oppression in the court of another, the injured party may complain to his own sovereign who may demand satisfaction of the sovereign whose courts have committed the injury. If the complaint be well founded and satisfaction be refused, by the laws of nations, letters of reprisal might justly be issued against the effects of all the subjects of the sovereign who should unreasonably refuse redress. By the federal constitution if the court of any state should injure or oppress a foreigner, satisfaction could only be demanded of the executive authority of the United States, who cannot compel the offending state to repair the injury, but compensation must be made out of the national treasury, or the property of all the citizens may be exposed to reprisals, and the public peace put in jeopardy. It is consequently of great importance to the United States that their constitution should provide a judicature of which foreigners may seek redress for injuries committed by citizens, a fair and impartial trial will be obtained, under the authority of the government, which must be responsible for all injuries done to foreigners within this jurisdiction; and the public safety and prosperity will not be endangered by the real or supposed injustice and oppression of a state court over which the United States have no controul, either by directing the principles of decision, or by correcting any errors of judgment.

The committee, therefore, believe that the powers of the federal judicial court, which it is intended to extinguish by the ratification of the proposed amended, ought to be retained by those courts: That these powers are essential parts of the federal constitution, and are necessary for preserving harmony and mutual confidence among the several states and for maintaining the peace, the honor, and the justice of the United States.

Strongly impressed with these sentiments the committee ask leave to report the resolution which is annexed.

JOHN HEARD, per order.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Whereas an amendment to the constitution of the United States to confine the judiciary power of the courts of the United States to cases of law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of the United States, and to treaties made or which shall be made under that authority. Cases effecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; and to controversies between two or more states; has been proposed by the legislature of the state of Kentucky, and approved by the lsgislature of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the concurrence and co-operation of the legislature of this commonwealth has been requested in procuring the said amendment. It is, after a due and respectful consideration of the same.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to agree to the said amendment.

And that his excellency the governor is requested to transmit copies of this resolution, and copies of the foregoing report of the committee, to the governors of Pennsylvania and Kentucky.

In Senate, June 12, 1805. Read, and unanimously accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

H. G. OTIS, President.

In the House of Representatives, June 13, 1805. Read, and unanimously concurred.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, Speaker.

☞ Adventurers in Lottory No. 3, for the *Encouragement of Literature*, may know the fate of their Tickets, on application to the Printer, and paying 12 and half cents for each ticket. July 15.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY at ten o'clock, A. M. will be sold at the dwelling house of *Mr. Lewis Lambert*, Water-street,

A great variety of

Elegant Household and Kitchen Furniture,

—CONSISTING OF—

Beds, Matraſſes, Beadſteads, Curtains, Tables Chairs, Glaſſes, Sideboards, Desks, Bureaus, a number of elegant Prints, Andirons, Shovel and tongs, firſt quality Claret in bottles, one pair of elegant Piſtols, one handſome Fowling Piece, &c.

P. G. Marſteller.

July 15. dts.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

The brig Ann-Maria, arrived yesterday from St. Domingo, brings no news relative to the blacks, who appear to be tranquil. We have received a printed paper in French, containing a *new constitution* formed by the Emperor of Hayti.

Captain Buskirk, from St. Croix, informs, that the brig Volunteer, from New-York for Cape Francois, upset in a squall. The captain, mate, and all hands were saved and carried into St. Croix by Captain Little, of Portland. Vessel and cargo lost.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

By an arrival at Charleston, from Nassau, the editors of the American have received from their correspondent, the Royal Gazette of the 25th June, from which the following articles are extracted:

Decree of the Court of Vice Admiralty.

Of these Islands, in the case of the American brig JUNO, captain Packard, from the Havanna and Matanzas, to Providence, (R. I.) and sent in by the private armed vessel Mayflower, capt. George Johnson.

This was the case of an American vessel, taken on a voyage from the Port of Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba, to Rhode Island, in America, with a cargo of Molasses and Sugars.

It appeared that the vessel had first gone to the Havanna, where she had taken on board a part of her cargo, and from thence proceeded to the Matanzas, where she shipped the remainder, with which she was proceeding to America, when she was captured and sent in for adjudication.

On the part of the captors it was contended, that by going from the Havanna to the Matanzas, which port neutrals never were allowed to enter for the purposes of trade, in time of peace, the vessel must be considered as engaged in a new and unusual trade, only allowed there now by Spain, in consequence of the pressure of hostilities, which entirely precluded the possibility of carrying on that trade in her own vessels, and that the property was therefore liable to confiscation.

On the other hand, it was alledged, on behalf of the claimant, that the voyage was perfectly fair, and such as a belligerent had no right to interrupt. That the documents were all formal and regular and that the vessel and cargo ought to be restored.

His honor the judge by his decree, ordered further proof to be adduced, to prove that neutrals during peace had been permitted to enjoy the trade in which this vessel was engaged, (preserving the right of ultimately deciding upon the question, how far such a trade is allowable during hostilities) and left it open to both parties to enter into such proof.

Extract of a letter from Grand Turk, (Bahamas) dated June 1.

"About four weeks ago 2 stout French privateers, a brig and a schooner, arrived in our channel, under American colours, and at first much alarmed the inhabitants. They captured one of our boats coming from the Caicos, and after endeavouring in vain, to persuade one of the negroes belonging to her, to become their pilot, they purchased and paid for a turtle at a very liberal price, and released their boat. On the next day they anchored at the point of a reef between Salt Key and this Island, and we having heard that they had captured some time since the Bermuda sloop Polly, Joel, master; a boat was sent on board, which returned with captain Joel and his mate. The commander of these vessels professed their intention to avoid disturbing the inhabitants of this place, declaring they were in search of Americans trading with the blacks of St. Domingo. On parting, they fired a salute, which we returned and they proceeded to cruize in the Caicos passage, having fully kept their promise. Such liberality deserves to be known, for the credit of our enemies.

On the appearance of the privateers, government started the idea of declaring *martial law*, but it was set on a *division* in the *Cabinet*."

JUST RECIVED,

And for Sale by

JOHN GRAY,

At his Book-Store, King-ſtreet,

Report of the Trial of the Hon. SAMUEL CASE:

Taken in ſhort hand by Charles Evans—and the *Arguments of Counſel*, reviſed by them from manuſcript.

A general aſſortment of Stationary and School-Books for ſale above.

July 15.

Alexandria Daily Adverti

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

We hear from Newport, that on ...day last there arrived at that place a ...privateer schooner. Soon after her ...she was boarded by a custom-house ...The answers given to the interrog... of the officer being unsatisfactory, ...ers were demanded. From which ...eared she had no regular commissi... only authority for cruizing from the ...consul at New-York. She was i... ...tely ordered to sea and soon afte... ...ailed. Many persons were of ... ...hat she ought to have been detain... [*Pallad...*

A letter was received in town on ...day from Cadiz, dated the 4th o... ...mentioning that flour was only 13 ...ud very dull at that price. Ther... ...hen in the Bay 15,000 barrels. G... ...lour poured in from all quarters, ...the British blocking squadr... ...that place. [*N. Y.*

STORM AT TONNINGEN.

A Leyden paper of the 20th of M... ...ains the following article:

Letters from Tonningen of the 9th ...ention, that on that day there was ...tion at that place. At 5 o'clock in t... ...oon it began to blow very hard fro... ...W. At half past 6, the flood came, ...Vessels several vessels laying at anchor ...outer harbor were driven by the wind ...ne against the other with such force, ...ot all entangled. In this situation th... ...y the harbor, and in their course ca... ...thers with them. By which means ... ...els were heavily damaged, and others ... ...day-break, 80 large and small vessels ... ...overed near Wollersum, partly on th... ...nd partly afloat, but entangled togeth... ...reater part very much damaged, some ... ...masts, bowsprits, and rudders carried ...having been obliged to cut their cables ...heir anchors.

The number of vessels sunk has not ...ertained, but is believed to be from ... Most of the above vessels which rec... ...ge belonged to England, Danes, ...Americans are specified.

Several other vessels got on the str... Vollerwick, but was reported to have ... ...mongst which is Captain Galles, of ... Two vessels were on the strand at Ville ...nd on the coast of Copenhagen seve... ...ere stranded, but their names have ...entioned.

A writer of whom Mr. Jeffers... ...expressed a very high opinion say... ...where, that of all evidence, the pub... ...the poorest, or words to that ... Callender, in this instance, ad... ...ruth which the history of mankin... ...y justifies. The representatives ... ...millions of people voted that there ... God. Are there many worshippe... ...people's voice in this country, ...ay, that vote was sufficient—th... ...orrect because popular? We ...ot. Yet it was the voice of Fran... ...ought to outweigh five Americas... ...foolish scale which some prescri... Are Americans ready to agree ... ...s no God?—No. Then the mi... ...this country beg leave, on other ... ...not to put their faith implicitly on ...of the people, when they have ...proof that it is incorrect: and the ...come when their superior wisdo... ...acknowledged.

[R...

From the REPERTORY.

It is often a matter of surprize tha... ...ions have reached the sovereign p... ...we ...States, and that good men were so ill... ...ing to a sense of their danger. We ...is truly lamentable, but it is not ...strange. Nature will prevail at last, ...best of men have some evil passions ...subdued, and as the multitude of ... ...little guided in their political conduct ...one, by either good sense or good ... ...decline of the best constitution in t... ...democratic, from the height of excel... ...extreme of licentiousness and tyran... ...air of as little uncertainty as delay. ...downhill, or more exactly like th... ...who dreams of flying and steps out ...window in his sleep. We are down ...pavement, and till men become wis... ...we are not to expect to rise again ...where Washington once stood, and ...we fell. In matters of opinion, v... ...judice will decide what the mult... ...think, and, after that, demagogues ...for them what they are to do—and ...it, be it ever so wicked, ever so ab... ...destructive of their liberties. The ...multitude acted upon by favorites i... ...thing at all, or it is after-thought, ...for every purpose, but repentance, ...least warning or precaution.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JULY 16.

We hear from Newport, that on Saturday last there arrived at that place a French privateer schooner. Soon after her arrival she was boarded by a custom-house officer. The answers given to the interrogatories of the officer being unsatisfactory, her papers were demanded. From which it appeared she had no regular commission, but only authority for cruizing from the French consul at New-York. She was immediately ordered to sea and soon afterwards sailed. Many persons were of opinion that she ought to have been detained.

[*Palladium.*]

A letter was received in town on Thursday from Cadiz, dated the 4th of May, mentioning that flour was only 13 dollars, and very dull at that price. There were then in the Bay 15,000 barrels. Grain and flour poured in from all quarters, as soon as the British blockading squadron left that place.

[*N. Y. pap.*]

STORM AT TONNINGEN.

A Leyden paper of the 20th of May, contains the following article:

Letters from Tonningen of the 9th instant, mention, that on that day there was a violent storm at that place. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon it began to blow very hard from W. S. W. At half past 6, the flood came, and at 8 o'clock several vessels laying at anchor in the outer harbor were driven by the wind and tide one against the other with such force, that they got all entangled. In this situation they drove by the harbor, and in their course carried off others with them. By which means many vessels were heavily damaged, and others sunk. At day-break, 80 large and small vessels were discovered near Wollersum, partly on the strand, and partly afloat, but entangled together. The greater part very much damaged, some with their masts, bowsprits, and rudders carried away; having been obliged to cut their cables and lose their anchors.

The number of vessels sunk has not yet been ascertained, but is believed to be from 10 to 12.

Most of the above vessels which received damage belonged to England, Danes, &c. No Americans are specified.

Several other vessels got on the strand, near Vollerwick, but was reported to have got off.—Amongst which is Captain Galles, of Charleston. Two vessels were on the strand at Villengenplat; and on the coast of Copenhagen several vessels were stranded, but their names have not been mentioned.

A writer of whom Mr. Jefferson once expressed a very high opinion says, somewhere, that of all evidence, the public voice is the poorest, or words to that amount. Callender, in this instance, advanced a truth which the history of mankind perfectly justifies. The representatives of thirty millions of people voted that there was no God. Are there many worshipper's of the people's voice in this country, who will say, that vote was sufficient—that it was correct because popular? We presume not. Yet it was the voice of France, which ought to outweigh five Americas, on the foolish scale which some prescribe to us. Are Americans ready to agree that there is no God?—No. Then the minority of this country beg leave, on other occasions, not to pin their faith implicitly on the voice of the people, when they have positive proof that it is incorrect: and the time will come when their superior wisdom will be acknowledged.

[*Repertory.*]

From the REPERTORY.

It is often a matter of surprize that the Jacobins have reached the sovereign power of the U. States, and that good men were so slow in awaking to a sense of their danger. We confess this is truly lamentable, but it is not in the least strange. Nature will prevail at last, and as the best of men have some evil passions in them unsubdued, and as the multitude of mankind are little guided in their political conduct and opinions, by either good sense or good morals; the decline of the best constitution in the world, if democratic, from the height of excellence to the extreme of licentiousness and tyranny, is an affair of as little uncertainty as delay. The course is downhill, or more exactly like that of a man who dreams of flying and steps out of a garret window in his sleep. We are down on the hard pavement, and till men become winged animals, we are not to expect to rise again to the place where Washington once stood, and from whence we fell. In matters of opinion, vanity or prejudice will decide what the multitude are to think, and, after that, demagogues will judge for them what they are to do—and they will do it, be it ever so wicked, ever so absurd, ever so destructive of their liberties. The sense of a multitude acted upon by favorites is either nothing at all, or it is after-thought, and useless for every purpose, but repentance, never of the least warning or precaution.

Now when good men see that things rush as it were of themselves to ruin, when they see a league of all the fools, and all the knaves to hasten this propensity, is it strange that they feel their force overpowered and fall into despair. Is it strange that they expect so very foolish errors as they see admitted into the creed of the deluded many, will be transient and subdued by time, if not by reason? Is it strange if they mistake most grossly of all when they compute the malignity and mischief of the schemes of the Jacobins? Hope is a great comforter, we are told, and let us add, a great deceiver too. People will not volunteer it to believe that the reign of Jacobinism will extinguish the life and the hope too of the public liberty. Their reading, their sound reflection, their observation of French examples might teach them that liberty can die but once; but demagogue tyranny can die in Danton and revive in Robespierre with more deadly malignity than ever. It seems as if the old doctrine of transmigration could be applied with truth to popular despotisms. The body of the tyranny is vulnerable and not very long lived, but the sword of justice or the dagger of an assassin only dislodges the wicked spirit from a convention to a directory, from an oligarchy to a monarchy. By efforts, by the success of supposed remedies, the progress of the evil is hastened from bad to worse, from a mitigated to an uncontrolable despotism. After mob tyranny, there will be every other sort of tyranny, but never a return to liberty.

Let good men, then, awaken from the sleep of opium, from dangerous visions, such as the tempter whispered at the ear of Eve, before he destroyed mans' first happy state. Let them awake and learn that if political safety is yet to be had, it must be secured by their efforts. Their pleasing hopes are plausible cheats and their darling indolence is a traitor. Let every federal man single out his man among the honest but deceived of the democrats, and endeavor by putting printed truth before his eyes, that every one shall if possible save one beside himself. The twentieth part of what it is possible for the federalists to do would if accomplished delay if not prevent our ruin.

ON THE DREAD OF THUNDER.

From an Eastern Paper.

Beasts discover a consciousness of danger at the approach of a thunder tempest: they leave their food; and their looks and postures betray symptoms of fear and amazement. But birds, sheltered from the fatal bolts by their feathers, are fearless. While the thunder roars and the dark and heavy cloud is moving on towards them, they are often seen in a playful frolicsome mood. Both are guided by an unerring instinct. Beasts are sometimes struck dead by lightning: they are in real danger; and have, therefore, cause to fear. But lightning, which has power to rive the strongest oaks and even the hardest rocks, seldom, if ever, passes between the feathers, and pierces the bodies of birds.* The latter, as if conscious of their safety, and, at the same time, exhilirated by the change of air, that begins to be purified and sweetened by explosions from the gathering clouds, discover marks of glee; and they have indeed real cause for their expressive marks of joy.

Man, exalted by reason, and still more by religion, should in this, as in all other respects, act a higher part than the beasts of the field and the fowls of the air. A thunder tempest presents one of the sublimist scenes in nature; and its sublimity is blended with a degree of awfulness proportionate to which thoughtless, and much more frolicsome levity, during such a scene, though becoming birds, would be highly unbecoming men and women. On the other hand, they should not discover the stupid amazement, nor the frantic fright of beasts.

Thunder and lightning are necessary agents in the grand operations of nature; they are "ministers of good" to mankind and the general tendency is to save life rather than to destroy it. By killing noxious vapors and clarifying and sweetening the air, they render it wholesome and prevent the spread of pestilence and other mortal diseases. For one person, destroyed by lightning, thousands and hundreds of thousands, would be destroyed by poisons and mortal contagions in the atmosphere, if this powerful instrument to cleanse it were never used.

The fear arising from thunder-storms should therefore be in a manner, lost in gratitude for the general good, which they occasion; and parents instead of setting before their children, on such occasions, an example of consternation and wild affright, which would tend to render them miserable through life, should endeavor to fortify their minds by arguments drawn from reason, philosophy and religion.

* It is the practice of some people always to rise from their bed, when thunder tempests happen during the night season; whereas a bed, filled with feathers, is the safest situation that can be found.

PARISIANS FASHIONS.

Diamonds and pearls are in great request: they have again risen to the price which they fetched before the revolution. A love of simplicity has now usurped at Paris, the place of that universal fondness for magnificence and ostentatious expence which lately prevailed in that metropolis. This taste for simplicity however is not likely to gain admitance into the French court. Napoleon rather strives to promote luxury, and considers the love of ostentation as the means of encouraging the manufactures of France. This opinion was pointedly expressed by his conduct towards a lady who was presented to the empress. She appeared in a velvet dress without embroidery. The emperor remarked it, and directed Segur, the master of the ceremonies, to tell her that her dress was not sufficiently rich. This commission was not the most agreeable to Segur; but as he conceived a hint from him would cause less embarrassment to the lady than a reproof from the emperor, he stepped up to her, and paid her a compliment on the elegant simplicity of her dress—She replied it was true she was simply dressed, but she hoped likewise, decently. "Certainly," rejoined Segur, 'decently, but not suitably' *(decement, mais pas convenablement.)*

From the Charleston Courier.

For the morning of the 4th of July.

Hic dies vere---festus atras
Eximet cuaras———

HARK! the cannon's distant Thunder,
Now no more with tertor fraught,
As o'er the tranquil scene it echoes,
Wakes the mind to grateful thought.

View its curling smoke ascending,
Fearful glooms no more to spread,
Orient splenderous widely beaming,
Varied hues around it shed.

Hear the gladsome peal resounding,
Wafted by the morning gale,
Thousand hearts with joy vibrating,
Join the festive sound to hail,

In the purple East rejoicing,
Proudly walks the king of day,
As erst he cheer'd the dawn of freedom
With a bright auspicious ray.

Let sleep no more with empty visions
Cheat the time that pleasure claims,
Fancy boasts no higher rapture,
Thought no purer transport frames.

Awake and let each warm emotion
That the festive scene inspires,
Sway the heart with boundless power,
Rousing deep its latent fires.

And when in slow procession moving,
Crowds attend yon hallow'd fane,
Let the loudly pealing organ
'Wake devotion's sober reign.

To HIM, who when the storm of battle
Burst with fury o'er our land,
To shield Columbia's favor'd people,
O'er them stretch'd his saving hand.

And who from war's terrific chaos
Bade a mighty nation rise;
To HIM be sung harmonious paeans,
While echo wafts them to the skies.

This day we hail the seventeenth lustre,
Since the noble fabric rose,
In whose strength Columbia prospers,
In whose shade she finds repose.

From transalantic regions driven,
Terrifi'd by war's alarms,
Peace array'd in snowy mantle,
Here displays her sacred charms.

That throbs, affectionate with care for thee;
Compose her anxious breast with playful art,
Press her soft lips, and prattle at her knee.

Boy, love thy mother! Let thy lisping tongue,
In broken accents, charm her wand'ring ear,
And, when again upon her bosom hung,
Say, Oh, Mamma! I love, I love you dear.

Boy, love thy mother! the reflected rays
Will beam new lustre o'er thy father's days.

MINOR THEATRE.

(Spring Garden.)

Mr. Maginnis, begs leave to inform The ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that, having engaged with Mr. Hughes from the Theatres Boston, Providence, Charleston, and Savannah, will on tomorrow evening, present a

DRAMATIC OLIO,
OR
A Cure for the Spleen:

Consisting of the following pieces:
The evenings amusement will commence with a Comic

Dissertation upon Law,
OR
Daniel versus Dishclout—*Mr. Hughes.*
Collin's celebrated Ode on the passions.—*Mr. Maginnis.*
The Comic Song of the
CARRION CROW—*Mr. Hughes.*
Dick the Apprentice's soliliquy on playing—*Mr. Maginnis.*
Bucks have at ye all—*Mr. Hughes.*
Four and twenny Fiddlers——*Mr. Maginnis.*
Dissertation upon Hobbies—*Mr. Hughes.*
A favorite Song on the Death of Washington—*Maginnis.*
Garrick's Country Boy—*Mr. Hughes.*
Dibdin'sS ailor's Journal—*Maginnis.*
The whole to conclude with a humorous piece in one act, called
Doctor Last's Examination before the College of Physicians.

Doors to be opened at 7 o'clock, performance to commence at eight.

July 16.

PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY next, at half past 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold, on Messrs. Ricketts and Newton's wharf,

The Sloop
EAGLE,

Burthen 250 barrels. Terms will be made known at the place of sale.

P. G. Marsteller.

July 16. dtf

Mackarel & Whiskey.

110 barrels of MACKAREL just received, per schooner Hiram, from Rhode-Island:
ALSO,
35 barrels strong proof RYE WHISKEY—and
30 kegs manufactured James-River TOBACCO, warranted good. These articles will be sold low. Apply to

John & Thomas Vowell.

July 16. d

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock of said Bank for the half year, ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them or their representatives, on *Friday* next the 5th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

July 2. 3w3taw

For Sale—for Cash,
On the second day of August next, at twelve o'clock,

AN unimproved LOT of ground, in the town of *Colchester*, adjoining the warehouse binding on the creek: Also,
Will be sold, on the 24th of August, to the highest bidder;
Two improved LOTS, situated at West-End. The terms of sale are—One third cash—and the balance in one and two years, with bond and approved security.

John Simpson.

July 9. 1aw3w

FOR SALE,

On a very liberal credit for approved paper,

THE SCHOONER

HENRIETTA,

A beautiful veſſel, in complete order for ſea, burthen 550 barrels. For terms apply to

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co.

July 13. eo2w

DOCTOR HALL has removed to the houſe formerly occupied by *John Overall* as a tavern; and where he hopes, by an attention to the duties of his profeſſion, to meet a continuance of confidence,

July 13. eo3t

☞ The ſmall houſe he lately occupied as a ſhop is to rent: poſſeſſion will be given immediately.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

6th July, 1805.

Ordered, That an election be held for ward No. 1, on Wedneſday, the 17th of July inſtant, at James Davidſon's, for the election of two members for the ſaid ward in Common Council, in the room of Jacob Hoffman and Alexander Smith, reſigned. And that Alexander Smith, Thomas Preſton and Jacob Hoffman, be commiſſioners to hold the ſaid election.

Ordered, That an election be held on Wedneſday, the 17th of July inſtant, at the new houſe of James M'Guire, at the corner of Prince and St. Aſaph ſtreets, in ward No. 4, for the purpoſe of electing two members for ſaid ward in the Common Council, in the room of Robert Young and Matthew Robinſon, reſigned. And that Robert Young, Jacob Wiſemiller, and Mathew Robinſon, be commiſſioners to hold the ſaid election.

(Teſt) JAMES M. M'REA, C. C.

(July 9.) eot17J.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

6th July, 1805.

Reſolved, That a committee of Council will meet at the Council Chamber on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of the preſent month, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and ſit until 1 o'clock, P. M. to hear appeals from ſuch perſons as may think themſelves aggrieved on the valuation of their taxable property—and that the books be depoſited with the collector for the information of thoſe convened. And that Council will not feel themſelves bound to attend to any appeals after ſaid days.

(Teſt) JAMES M. M'REA, C. C.

(July 9.) eot17J.

LANDS FOR RENT.

I will rent, of my eſtate in Caroline county, 5000 acres, for a term of 7 years. A conſiderable part of this land lies immediately on the Mattapony river, and will produce five barrels of corn per acre; 'tis generally in good condition for farming; the low grounds of which are in meadow, and are perhaps equal to any in the ſtate.

I will likewiſe Rent, for the ſame term,

Two thouſand acres in the county of Orange, adjoining the Court-houſe. This land is well known for producing fine tobacco.—For further particulars enquire of

JOHN BAYLOR,

New-Market, near the Bowling Green

July 9. zaw6w

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory.

Oppoſite the Market,

Adjoining *James S. Scott's*, Royal ſtreet—

ALEXANDRIA—

By WILLIAM LOVELL,

Who begs leave to inform the Ladies, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, in this town, that on Wedneſday, the firſt of May, he will commence baking; where they may be ſupplied with *BREAD* of the firſt quality and found baked, on ſuch terms never before offered in in this place; as follows:

THE eighteen penny loaf for 20 cents, nine penny loaf for 10 cents, four pence half penny loaf for 5 cents; and, for the convenience of thoſe whoſe family or circumſtances will not admit of LARGE BREAD, he will make the three penny loaf two ounces heavier than the weight fixed by the *Clerk of the Market*, as directed by the *Corporation*; ſo that the labouring man will be ſerved on as good terms as the merchant. The BEST SUPERFINE FLOUR for houſe keeping at *ſeven cents* per pound, or fifteen pounds for a dollar. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who wiſh to be regularly ſupplied at their own houſes, will be obliging enough to ſend a line as above, which will be attended to. *Great allowance* to ſellers of *Bread*. To prevent any miſunderſtanding the above terms are CASH, unleſs where ſtated *credits* are agreed on, and thoſe are expected to be regularly paid—the profits being ſmall.

N. B. To Taverns, Boarding-houſes, and large families, there will be an additional ſaving of *ten per cent.* in buying LARGE LOAVES in preference to SMALL.

April 30.

GUNPOWDER TEA.

A few boxes of the very beſt quality juſt received by

Mandeville & Jameſſon.

May 15. d

NOTICE.

CONCERT-HALL,

BOSTON, May, 1805.

THE Subſcriber reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, and thoſe Gentleman of the Southern States who may viſit this part of the Continent during the Summer ſeaſon, that the Houſe known by the name of *Concert-Hall*, ſituate in a very central and pleaſant part of the town, (corner of Court and Hanover-ſtreets) has been fitted up at a very great expence with the genteeleſt accommodation.

Thoſe Gentlemen who may wiſh for *Boarding* and *Lodging*, it is preſumed cannot find a more eligible and convenient Houſe, or a more grateful reception than from the preſent occupant of *Concert-Hall*, whoſe aſſiduity to ſerve them ſhall exceed the liberality of their patronage.

T. WHITCOMB.

1aw3m.

NOTICE.

The ſubſcriber intending ſhortly to remove to Kentucky, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt him to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for payment; and all thoſe indebted to him are requeſted to pay their reſpective accounts previous to the firſt day of Auguſt next, to him or Mr. *James Millan*, in Alexandria. Thoſe failing to comply as above, need not expect any further indulgence.

William Millan,

Fairfax County, (Virginia)

June 10. 2aw3w.1aw 1ſtAug.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Alexandria county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of ſaid county, letters of Adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *William Ramſay Wilſon*, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed: All perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 26th day of December next; they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of June, 1805.

William Ramſay, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the adminiſtrator. 1aw2m

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Muſical Inſtrument & Cabinet

MANUFACTORY,

In Prince, near Water ſtreet, ALEXANDRIA,

BY JOHN SELLERS;

WHO begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and the adjacent towns and country, that he builds and repairs church, chamber, and barrel Organs; alſo makes and repairs Harpſichords, Piano Fortes, organized and plain, and has on hand, for ſale Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Reeds, Strings, &c. an aſſortment of Muſic, conſiſting of Songs, Sanotes, Duets, inſtructions for the different inſtruments. He alſo offers his ſervices for tuning the above inſtruments on reaſonable terms. Any orders left at the above place will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ A ſteady Cabinet Maker, being a good workman, will meet with encouragement by applying at the above place.

May 6. dgt. 1aw

TO BE LET,

The HOUSE on Fairfax-ſtreet now occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Poſſeſſion will be given on the firſt of July. Apply to Mr. JOHN TUCKER, of Alexandria. The valuable LOTS on King, Columbus, and Waſhington ſtreets; the LOTS on the Mall, lately advertiſed for ſale; or any other Lots belonging to the ſubſcriber, for ſale by him, on reaſonable terms.

Stephen Cooke.

Leeſburg, May 22. 1aw

VALUABLE FAMILY *MEDICINES.*

Juſt received direct from the Patentees, and *FOR SALE BY*

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawſon's Anti-Bilious and Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,

Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the moſt rapid ſale of any Patent Medicine ever before diſcovered, and are juſtly appreciated for their ſingular and uncommon virtues for reſtoring weak and decayed conſtitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints ſo common in the ſpring and fall ſeaſons, ſuch as *intermittant Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dyſenteries, &c.* They are alſo a very pleaſant bitter for common uſe, and where they are known they have taken the place and ſuperceded the uſe of all other bitters in public houſes as well as in private families.—Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great ſale and increaſing demand for theſe valuable pills for theſe twelve years paſt, beſpeak their intrinſic worth. They have proved ſingularly efficacious in *Billious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aachs, Dyſenteries, Billious Cholic, Coſtiveneſs, Female complaints, &c.*

The very great demand and high eſteem in which theſe pills are held throughout the United States and the Weſt Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaſer is requeſted to obſerve that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Itch Ointment.

A certain and ſafe application for that diſagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Anti Billious Pills,

or, Family Phyſic.

The extraordinary celebrity theſe pills have gained, the univerſal demand for them and eſteem in which they are held by medical men of the firſt eminence, are ſufficient teſtimonials of their intrinſic worth. In great colds and ſudden attacks of diſorders, an early uſe of theſe pills often produces the happieſt effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in caſes of indigeſtion, headachs, dizzineſs, pains in the ſtomach and bowels, dyſenteries, diarehœas, dropſies, &c. and a liberal uſe of my anti billious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almoſt to a miracle.—price 25 cents a box.

Thompſon's Aromatic Tooth Paſte.

For the ſcurvy in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preſerving the teeth. It likewiſe takes off all diſagreeable ſmells from the breath, which generally ariſes from ſcorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paſte is much in uſe, and highly eſteemed by all thoſe who value the preſervation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greateſt ſafety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawſon's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and ſafety in its operation ſtands unrivalled. The moſt authenticated proofs and reſpectable authorities of its aſtoniſhing virtues, and ſurpriſing effects, in extreme and alarming caſes of worms, may be ſeen at the place of ſale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;

Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas, ſpitting of blood, and all diſeaſes of the *lungs*. Its merits ſtands unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of theſe valuable medicines.

He has likewiſe for Sale,

A general aſſortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand ſome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials; Eſſence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogſheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-ſeed Oil, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, or to punctual cuſtomers on a ſhort credit.

☞ A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe the above Medicines by the [illegible].

27. 2aw

FRUIT.

The cargo of Fruit, Pine-Apples and Limes, advertiſed for ſale, on board the ſchooner Eliza, Capt. Butler, is unloaded and put in *A. Willis's* ſtore, on account of the ſale day being over—where every body can get ſupplied on the ſame terms as on board the veſſel.

A. WILLIS.

July 15. 6t

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE, BY

JOHN G. LADD,

A few barrels black Varniſh,

do. Pitch,

100 barrels Boſton Beef,

50 kegs Raiſins

Soap and Candles, in boxes,

100 lbs. Nutmeg and Cloves,

New Rum, in hogſheads and barrels,

Three bales Ruſſia brown Sheetings,

A parcel of Blocks, Maſt-Hoops, Pumps, &c.

July 1

PETER NOWLAND

HAS JUST RECEIVED, VIA NEW-YORK, FROM NAPLES,

A quantity of

Balſamic Butter of Soap,

For waſhing the hands and face, and maintaining the complexion ſoft, red, and fair—and likewiſe ſuperior to any other for ſhaving.

Alſo, a quantity of

Pot POMATUM, of the firſt quality, and a few phials of OTTO of ROSES, &c. &c.

July 15. d3t

NOTICE.

ORDERED, that the Members of the Marine *Inſurance Aſſociation* do wear Black *Crape* round their arm for one month, as a token of reſpect due to one of their late members *James Wilſon*, Eſq. deceaſed.

John Tucker, *Chairman*,

M. I. Aſſociation

July 12. 3t

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 1, 1805.

Polygraphick Painting.

THIS art, ſo long kept a ſecret and excluſively practiſed by the Polygraphick Society in London, now in the poſſeſſion of a Citizen of the United States, lately arrived from Europe; who propoſes to execute by ſubſcription, two hundred copies from an original Allegorical Painting in the Shakeſpeare Gallery, New York, by permiſſion of the Proprietor: being

A PORTRAIT OF

WASHINGTON,

Supported by LIBERTY, VIRTUE, and *JUSTICE*. VIRTUE is holding the emblem of the reward merited. In the right of the piece, AMERICA, characteriſed as an Ab-original, is ſeated in a penſive poſture, lamenting her loſs. In the left is PAINTING turned to HISTORY, for a ſubject worthy of her art, who is ſuppoſed to anſwer,

"There is none more worthy than Waſhington."

The whole forming a more emblematical tribute to the memory of that great man, than has yet been offered to the public.

To thoſe who eſteem his public ſervices and his private worth, and to the patrons of improvements in the fine arts, this work is dedicated. Such as are already furniſhed with different engravings on this ſubject, will it is hoped, ſtill find room for the preſent undertaking, when they conſider, that it will be a PAINTING, and the deſign new, executed by a proceſs, which renders it more durable than oil paintings—that it requires no glaſs—that while their prints contain, perhaps a faint reſemblance only, this work affords a correct likeneſs, with the addition of ſix beautiful allegorical figures.—The price alſo is reduced ſo as to leave, comparative merits, no object.

Subſcriptions, at Eight Dollars each, payable on delivery, (which is little more than the price of an engraving of the ſame ſize) are received by Conrad & Co. Bookſellers, Philadelphia; Robert Gray, Alexandria; Rapine, Conrad and Co. Capitol-hill City of Waſhington; and generally by Bookſellers throughout the Union; who will pleaſe to return their Subſcription papers to Conrad and Co. Philadelphia, previous to the firſt of November next, when the work will be ready for delivery.

Frames will be procured, of any pattern, if required, on the moſt moderate terms.

IT IS ALSO PROPOSED TO EXECUTE

PORTRAITS

Of Mr. and Mrs. Waſhington,

On a ſmaller ſcale, 15 inches by 12; executed by the ſame proceſs, and will be ready for delivery at the ſame time, on ſubſcriptions of four Dollars and Fifty Cents each, including a Gilt Frame. It is a principal aim of this work, to produce the moſt correct likeneſſes of this amiable couple,

One of the Paintings is now to be ſeen at Mr. Gadſby's Hotel, for a few days, who will receive ſubſcriptions. As this copy is ordered to be ſent to Richmond ſoon, another will be forwarded, if ſubſcribers offer, to Robert Gray's, King ſtreet Alexandria, with whom ſubſcribers may alſo enter their names.

☞ The Artiſt preſumes that the ſecret art of Polygraphick Painting is known only to himſelf in the U. States; having travelled from the Carolinas to Maſſachuſetts without finding a maſter of it. By this art, original paintings may be multiplied, ſo as to render it difficult to point out the difference. The Polygraphick picture, of the two, when compared together, is the moſt brilliant, and the nature of the proceſs cannot fail rendering it more durable. In fine the whole is ſo exact and beautiful a copy, that the mind is loſt in conjecture as to the method in which it is executed.

July 3.

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S. SNOWDEN.